

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62.73

C13-10
Catalog

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
MAR 19 1941
U. S. Department of Agriculture



VICK'S
Plants for
WILDGARDENS

VICK'S WILDGARDENS

Conservators of Natural Beauty

GLEN MOORE, PA.

The Glories of the Deep Woods May Be Yours

DRIFTS of colorful wildflowers in their natural habitat beneath protecting trees have a peaceful charm unequalled in all nature's wonderland.

Hundreds of thousands of your favorite varieties are now grown by

VICK'S WILDGARDENS

Conservators of Natural Beauty

GLEN MOORE, PA.

Phone Cynwyd 833



WE ARE GLAD to present you with this little book, and trust you will find the information contained of practical value.

That grand old horticulturist, James Vick, Sr., founder of James Vick & Son, Rochester, New York, once said, "God made a man a being pure and simple in all his tastes, but before He created man, He made a beautiful garden and then He put man in that garden to dress and keep it." This is our creed, and we believe that we can serve you best by supplying nursery-grown plants because nursery-grown plants are sent to you with their entire root systems intact. Even our small perennials are transplanted at least six times before they leave our nursery to insure a compact and complete ball of roots.

We believe there is a place for everything that grows. Some plants listed in this catalogue we have not recommended very highly simply because we do not know of many locations where they can be used without endangering nearby plantings. May the 1941 era bring you prosperity and all the happiness which good plants can produce.



The following article appeared in January 1888 in Vick's Magazine

NATIVE ORCHIDS

By E. S. Gilbert

NOT WITH *Sobralias* or *Oncidiums*, with flower-scapes twenty feet long, or with any of the gorgeous tropical forms, has nature favored us here, in Western New York. She intends us, at the North, to be thankful for smaller favors. Though our species are so small and modest beside the costly exotics of their order, they are still rich and strange and beautiful; their comparative rarity is an added charm. Dandelions and Daisies are cheapened by their vast multitudes.



ORCHIS SPECTABILIS

A woodland ramble is a success if it leads you to a clump of Orchids in bloom. You are a true familiar friend of the woods if you know of many localities of any of the species. The peculiar fragrance of bruised wheat blades is not shared by the meadow grasses, neither do all Composites smell alike; but the broken stems or roots of all our Orchids have the same scent, a strong drug-like aroma, showing, perhaps, their close relationship amidst their diversity of season, size, structure and habitat.

The spring is about to become the summer; the Sugar Maple bells withered some days ago and every breeze scatters the Apple blossoms. It is time to look up the Showy Orchis, *Orchis spectabilis*, the first of its tribe, or one of the first, to bloom. I mostly find it at the foot of steep banks along our little streams, not because it is aquatic, but because it likes the soft, rich mold formed from the drifts of autumn leaves that collect in such places. How firm and clear cut are its dark green leaves, often growing in thick patches; the scape



CYPRIPEDIUM PARVIFLORUM

rises six inches, the bracts as smooth and dark as the leaves. The tasteless nectar in the end of the long spur is plainly seen through its transparent case, but no insect can reach it, except by gnawing a hole half way down the spur, and most of them are opened in this way. The flowers have a sweet, though faint, fragrance, and as you look about, you feel that beauty is everywhere.

The Mandrakes, *Podophyllum*, growing all over the steep banks, are in full bloom, their waxy white, fragrant flowers presented at all angles as you look through their crowded stems. Away through the forest, as far as the eye can reach, the earth is tinted with purple Phlox; the stream, not greatly shrunken, fills the air with its melody; thrushes and oven-birds are singing; all is fresh, and new and bright.

True, the spring beauties—mere wreaths of rose-tinted snow—have vanished. The Anemones are out of bloom and the Adder-tongues are ripening, but these little firstlings do not affect the general view. The Ferns are rising thick and fast above them; ripeness and decay are minute quantities as yet. The flowers of this Orchid, with their white lips and purple hoods, suggest the Mint family; the pollen masses, though welded to the column, are in the same place as a Mint's anthers. The little plant is not so showy as its name indicates, it is however, rarely delicate and beautiful.

Coming at the same season, or a little later, are *Cypripediums*, *C. parviflorum* and *C. acaule*, the latter the largest flowered and boldest Orchid in our list; its stemless blossoms are often two feet from the ground. It chooses to grow on hard, dry soil, along with Oaks and Pines and Hemlocks, whose resinous scent is in the air, as you pass slipping upon the thick carpets of Sedge which cover the slopes.

Now a glint of color comes through the brushwood, but it proves to be a clump of Cranesbill (*Geranium*), and again you are deceived by the fading *Trilliums*, *T. grandiflorum*, the flowers of which turn from white to red as they grow old. But, here it is at last, the stemless *Cypripedium*, *C. acaule*, two great leaves close to the earth, and a tall scape with a single flower. The long waxy petals are brown at their tips; the lip is a great pouch, dull red behind and white in front, though so thickly laced with crimson veins as to appear red; it is nearly scentless. The yellow species, *C. parviflorum*, is less particular as to its location. You will find it on hard, dry hillsides or upon islets of sphagnum amid the black waters of the marsh, or in the soft mold of rich woods. Its flowers are strongly scented, perhaps hardly fragrant. The *Cypripediums* are said to require insect aid to effect fertilization. The pouch of the yellow species has a broad opening whose infected edges hinder the visitor from returning. The lips of *C. acaule* are slit the whole length and close upon an insect with a spring. In both species the insect is supposed to creep through a narrow hole at the base of the lip where the pollen masses partly block the way, and



SPIRANTHES
CERNUA

a portion of which is carried away by the intruder and serves to fertilize the next flower that is visited. It seems hardly worth while to use so much art to fertilize plants whose seeds are so delicate. Not one in a thousand ever grows. The Mouse-ear, *Antennaria*, has a seed almost as small, but it spreads everywhere. A patch of Lady's Slippers will shed countless seeds year after year, and the old plants are much more likely to go than young ones to come. The lens which so quickly gives parts and proportions to most small seeds, makes these look more than ever like chance bits of rubbish.

A month, or more, and the purple *Orchis grandiflora* is blooming in spring runs and marshes, a tall stately plant with smooth leaves and a dense spike of flowers with fringed petals, rather small individually, but showy in the mass. It has less the looks of an Orchid than most of its tribe; it might be thought to belong to other families from a little distance.



ORCHIS GRANDIFLORA



CYPRIPEDIUM ACAULE

A striking plant is the Shin-leaf, *Orchis*

orbiculata, in dense shades, with two great rounded leaves lying close to the ground, and a tall scape with a long spike of greenish flowers; but other smaller related species are hardly visible among the Solomon's Seals and *Pyrolas*.

It is August; the season has culminated; the Mandrakes, whose bloom accompanied the Showy Orchis, have ripened their fruit, and the fields are fading. Now comes the long, gentle descent to the winter. In the damp mold of the thickest woods you may now find a cluster of dark purple scapes a foot or two high, bearing a spike of Orchid flowers; it is the Coral-root, *Corallorhiza odontorhiza*. It has no leaves, only a few brown scales are clasped around the stem. Why do most plants without green foliage wait for the later summer? The Indnan Pipe and the Pine-sap, *Montropa*, the Beech-drops and the Broom-rapes all belong to the declining year. The lip of the Coral-root has spots of the richest crimson, but they are almost microscopic. Its strange leafless habit is its chief interest.

Later still when the Asters are in bloom, and the woods resplendent with autumnal tints, we go forth into a land strangely silent. As I walk through these stony pastures, a booming echo from the caverns in the bed-rock beneath my feet is almost the only sound, and here is the latest Orchid flower

of the year, the Lady's Tress, *Spiranthes cernua*, a little, grass-like plant with three rows of minute white flowers arranged in spirals around the stem. An inconspicuous little thing, it would be almost invisible except here on this bare brown sod.

The *Orchis grandiflora* likes deep bogs that tremble far and wide beneath your tread, but here the soil is hard and lean, and hungry, a gaunt covering stretched over the strata of solid rock. In winter, if the earth is bare of snow, whether dumb and frozen, or moist and fragrant beneath the southern rain, you may find our two evergreen Orchis, the Rattlesnake Plantain, *Goodyera pubescens*, and the Putty-root, *Aplectrum hyemale*. The first with a rosette of leaves close to the ground, which are laced all over with veins of pure white; the only variegated plant of our woods, so far as I know. The latter has a single large leaf which lies flat on the earth, looking faded and almost dead the year round. Of course, you may find them in the summer, when the *Goodyera* has a slender spike of minute white flowers in a spiral, like the Lady's Tress, while the *Aplectrum* shows a brown, leafless scape, like the Coral-root's coming up at a distance from the leaves; but they are less conspicuous than among crowded herbage.



GOODYERA PUBESCENS

Thus, any day in the year, unless the snow is deep, you may find some member of this family, and even then you can gather the capsules of the Coral-root.



Wildgarden, tiny stream and pool completed for
Mrs. Alfred S. Weill, Chestnut Hill, Pa.

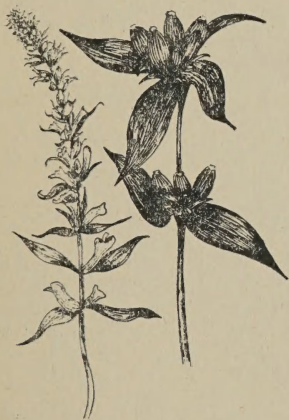
FOR A SUNNY corner that is a bit moist, Wild Senna should thrive. A group of these plants will form a beautiful Summer background, attaining 4 to 5 feet in height, with locust-like foliage and tawny pea-shaped flowers, that will afford quite a long season of bloom.

Fronting the Wild Senna, have a few Ostrich Ferns, 30 to 42 inches tall, setting off the gorgeousness of the Canada Lilies planted with them.

In the next row have tall Meadow Rue with their fluffy white blooms associated with Car-



dinal Lobelia, rich in color, making a bright spot in the garden, alternating with Blue Lobelias. The Lobelias remain a tiny whirl of small leaves lying flat on the ground, and the flowers of the Blue Lobelia are worth waiting for.



In the next row are Sensitive Ferns with a wee bit of Bottle Gentian. This last is a handsome plant with deep rich blue blossoms frequently keeping in flower until frost.

Cardinal Lobelia usually blooms in August, the Blue Lobelia late in that month through early September and the Bottle Gentian in late September.

The front row is composed of Sensitive Fern with Virginia Blue Bells, one of the earliest and most beloved of Spring wild flowers and these are bordered with Jacobs Ladder, festively dainty with blue flowers and graceful foliage.

Ferns are essential in most wild gardens as they belong there and also because so many of our most prized wild flower plants disappear entirely shortly after blooming, the remaining bare spots are covered in a very satisfactory manner by the ferns.

This plan produces a continuous succession of bloom from early Spring, when the Virginia Blue Bells appear, until late September or early October.



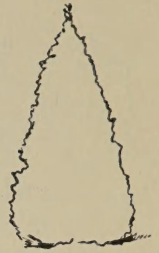
Nursery Grown Native Trees



Arbor Vitae

Arbor Vitae

A pyramidal tree with its tiny branches and leaves growing in a vertical position. An extremely ornamental, evergreen, and very valuable tree, transplants readily, grows 50 to 60 feet high. Contrary to the popular belief, this tree prefers marshy ground of Maine and Canada.



Arbor Vitae



American Mountain Ash

Ash, American Mountain

A tree of rather formal shape with a graceful, somewhat slender outline, seldom growing to a height of more than 30 or 40 feet. One of the most charming trees of our entire flora and one of the most popular for home grounds. It transplants readily and merits its high esteem by its beautiful, feathery foliage, delightful spring flowers and abundant, bright red fruit which appears in the summer or early autumn. Native of the mountainous regions from northern Georgia well up into Canada.



American Mountain Ash



White Ash

Ash, White

This rugged, stately tree is the most familiar among the Ash group in the eastern United States. It often grows to a height of 120 feet. Prefers the rich soil of lowlands or rich hillsides. It is an extremely valuable tree in the landscape and is a difficult tree to transplant after it has attained any size.



White Ash



Basswood

Basswood

Growing alone, the Basswood assumes a rather regular, somewhat pyramidal form with a beautifully domed crown, attaining a height frequently of 100 feet and a 3 to 4 foot diameter. It prefers moist, low lands. It grows daringly close to stream banks. It is always a tree of rare beauty and grace. Fragrant, yellow flowers blooming in mid-summer. Grows from Maine to central Alabama, westward to Oklahoma and North Dakota.



Basswood



Beech

Beech

The Beech is magnificent with a tremendous, smooth-barked, gray trunk and huge wide-spreading branches, crowned with an artistically delicate tracery of twigs which form a regular shape and offers support for an extremely dense canopy of dark green leaves. It frequently grows to a height of over 100 feet with a straight trunk 3 to 4 feet in diameter. It prefers fertile, well-drained soil and has a mat of deep and widely spreading roots. It grows from Maine to Florida, westward to Texas and through part of Wisconsin.



Beech

Nursery Grown Native Trees



Gray Birch

Birch, Gray

One of the most graceful of all trees. The Gray Birch is small, seldom attaining a height of over 20 or 30 feet. When young, its bark is creamy white. Grows well on dry slopes and seems to like barren soil. It makes a beautiful contrast against a background of pine or spruce. It ranges naturally along the Atlantic coast from Maine through the northern part of Virginia.



Gray Birch



Ohio Buckeye

Buckeye, Ohio

This highly decorative and ornamental tree is very regular in shape, usually taking the form suggested by two balls one on top of the other, the top one several sizes smaller than the lower one. It is a small tree, seldom growing more than 70 feet in height. It grows from central Pennsylvania, south through Tennessee, westward into Oklahoma, north to Nebraska and southern Iowa.



Ohio Buckeye



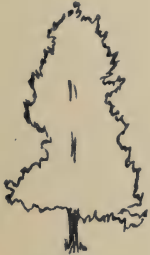
Catalpa

Catalpa

This low round-headed tree, whose rough-barked trunk almost invariably twists somewhat from the perpendicular, bears large pyramids of white flowers. Since it is a normally short lived tree, it is not considered worth transplanting after it attains any size. It is supposed to have been found originally only along the banks of rivers in a small section of Georgia, western Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi.



Catalpa



Red Cedar

Cedar, Red

This pyramidal tree is native on rocky hillsides and sandy flats from Maine to central Florida, west to central Texas and north to North Dakota. It is tremendously valuable for certain landscape effects. Transplants readily and grows to a height of 40 to 50 feet. Its trunk sometimes reaches 3 feet in diameter.



Red Cedar



Wild Black Cherry

Cherry, Wild Black

This tall, handsome, erect tree frequently reaches a height of 100 feet with a trunk 3 to 5 feet in diameter. In recent years, in spite of its natural beauty and showy spring blossoms, it has been practically banned for landscape purposes because it is such a favorite food plant of the Japanese Beetle, the Forest Tent Caterpillar, the Fall Web Worm, the Bag Worm, the Brown Tail Moth, and the Scurvy Scale.



Wild Black Cherry

Nursery Grown Native Trees



Chestnut

Chestnut

The magnificent American Chestnut is practically a thing of the past in eastern United States. Closely related hybrids, however, more immune to the Chestnut Blight are offered.



Chestnut



Coffee Tree

Coffee Tree

This truly American tree is so outstandingly beautiful with its dainty foliage and rough, gray bark, one wonders why it is not more commonly used for ornamental planting. It grows 100 feet high with a trunk often 4 feet in diameter and offers high shade for lawns. It should be transplanted when small. The Coffee Tree ranges naturally through western New York, western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Tennessee, through most of Alabama and northward to southern Wisconsin.



Coffee Tree



American Crab-Apple

Crab-Apple, American

This low, round-headed, decorative tree is generally a favorite wherever it appears. It grows most naturally from Canada through western New York to Georgia, west to Arkansas and Iowa. It seldom grows to a height of more than 24 feet. Prefers rich, well-drained soil and grows in the woods where its light pink blossoms are beautifully set off against the background of the taller trees.



American Crab-Apple



Cucumber Tree

Cucumber Tree

This handsome, native American tree often reaches 90 feet in height with a trunk diameter 3 to 4 feet and when growing in the open develops a most picturesquely rounded crown. It grows naturally along the mountainous slopes of the Alleghenies, westward to Mississippi and throughout most of Indiana. It is the hardiest of all Magnolias and cannot be recommended too highly for ornamental planting.



Cucumber Tree



Bald Cypress

Cypress, Bald

Dainty, feather-like foliage is the charm of this huge monarch of the southern swamps. It frequently grows 150 feet high with a trunk 10 feet in diameter. Actually grows in the water of marshes from Virginia to Florida, westward to southern Illinois.



Bald Cypress

Nursery Grown Native Trees

Flowering Dogwood



Flowering Dogwood

The Dogwood is the showiest and most dramatic as well as probably the most popular and beautiful of all the American trees. Low, round-headed when given a chance to spread, seldom growing to a height of more than 40 feet with a trunk greater than a foot in diameter. It prefers well-drained, fertile soil as it blossoms more profusely in the open, and transplants readily at almost any size. The large, beautiful, white flowers of spring are followed by rich green, round foliage which turns brilliant scarlet in the autumn. The fruit colors bright red usually before the leaves turn and is an attractive food for many birds. It grows naturally from central New York to northern Florida and westward to eastern Texas and eastern Iowa.



Flowering Dogwood

Elm, White



White Elm

High, gracefully spreading head, interlaced branches and "Y" crotches make the crown of the Elm unmistakable when silhouetted on the horizon. The American or White Elm is one of our most graceful and most beloved trees. It frequently attains a height of 100 to 125 feet and has a huge rough-barked trunk, 6 to 10 feet in diameter; its branches divide in an unusual vase-like form. Grows fairly rapidly when planted 6 to 10 feet in height. It is found from northern Maine, southward through a large part of Florida and Texas, and westward to the western border of Montana and Wyoming. Its natural habitats are rich bottom lands and stream banks.



White Elm

Fringe Tree



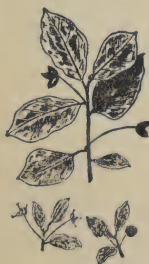
Fringe Tree

This most beautiful tree is frequently considered a shrub as it seldom grows more than 30 feet in height and usually with a divided trunk. Because of its masses of white blossoms it has several common names: Old Man's Beard, Grandfather's Beard, and Snow Flower Tree. It prefers the rich soil of stream banks and transplants readily.



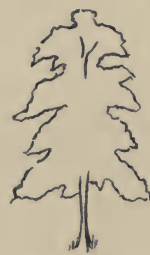
Fringe Tree

Gum, Sour or Black



Sour or Black Gum

This handsome tree with its irregular, pagoda-shaped crown, rises often to a height of 100 feet with a trunk 3 to 4 feet in diameter. It naturally prefers swamps and rich lowlands but will grow anywhere in company with Red Maple and most of the trees which like deep, fertile soil. It is difficult to transplant unless moved when comparatively young.



Sour Gum

Nursery Grown Native Trees



Sweet Gum

Gum, Sweet

This magnificent tree grows to the height of 140 feet with a trunk 4 to 5 feet in diameter, a handsome, irregular-shaped crown, and star-shaped leaves which turn rich purple in autumn. It is often refused a place on the home grounds because it is rather slow to get started and difficult to transplant when it has attained any size. It grows naturally in the lowlands and ranges from southern New York, southward through a large part of Florida, westward to the central part of Texas and Missouri.



Sweet Gum



Hackberry

Hackberry

The Hackberry, if permitted to grow in the open, will develop a handsome, irregular crown, growing occasionally to 100 feet in height with a trunk 4 feet in diameter. It has a wide distribution over a large part of the United States from New York throughout Florida and extending westward to Texas and thence northward throughout most of Oregon. It prefers rich, well-drained soil and in the proper location becomes a beautiful tree but is stunted to almost shrub size when planted in an unfavorable location.



Hackberry



Canada Hemlock

Hemlock, Canada

This glorious tree is the most graceful of all evergreens, growing to a height of 100 feet with a trunk sometimes 4 feet in diameter and ranges naturally from Canada throughout most of the New England States and along the Appalachian Regions into Georgia, westward, extending well over Michigan and Wisconsin. It transplants readily almost any size and is particularly desirable because it will grow in locations too shady for most other evergreen trees.



Canada Hemlock



Hemlock, Carolina

A somewhat more compact and slightly more formal tree than the Canadian Hemlock.

Pig Nut Hickory

Hickory, Shagbark

This magnificent, stately tree towers above its neighbors of the lowlands, growing to a height of 100 feet with a straight trunk 2 or 3 feet in diameter. It is unmistakable because of its rough, gray, shaggy bark and prized because of its rich, meaty nuts. Ranges naturally along the mountainous regions from southern Maine to southern Georgia, westward to Oklahoma and North Dakota. It is valuable for its magnificence as a shade tree and delicious fruit.



Shagbark



Hickory

Nursery Grown Native Trees



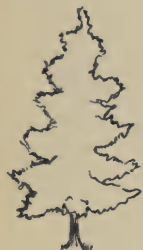
Shell Bark Hickory

Hickory, Big Shell Bark or King Nut

The Big Shell Bark Hickory or King Nut Hickory is the largest of all Hickories and has by far the largest and most valuable nut. It grows naturally from central Pennsylvania to Tennessee throughout the mountainous section and westward through Missouri and part of Kansas.



Bitter Nut Hickory



American Holly

Holly, American or Christmas

This magnificent tree with its irregular, pyramidal head attains a height of from 40 to 50 feet. It has distinct male and female plants and dark green leaves enriched with bright red berries. It can be transplanted in early spring or late fall and can be moved almost any size. It grows naturally along the coast from southern Massachusetts to Florida, from North Carolina to Texas, thence to southern Illinois. It prefers moist to wet woods, usually slightly acid soil.



American Holly



Hornbeam

Hornbeam or Blue Beech

This decoratively low tree with its smooth-barked, bluish-gray trunk, seldom grows taller than 30 to 35 feet. It prefers the wet lowlands through New York State to Florida, westward to Texas and Missouri. It does not transplant very easily but is such a handsome tree, it should be used for landscape effects.



Hornbeam



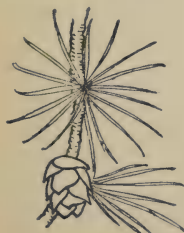
Hop Hornbeam

Hornbeam, Hop

This unusual and sedately handsome tree develops a symmetrical crown. Leaves and branching system, rough bark, and gray trunk are strangely similar to the Elm. It attains a height of 60 to 70 feet. Prefers the deep, rich soil of well-drained slopes. It transplants easily when small and should be used much more frequently.



Hop Hornbeam



Larch

Larch or Tamarack

This erect, pyramidal tree is one of the few familiar cone-bearing trees which loses its leaves during the winter, but this only makes the new growth seem fresher and daintier as it appears in the spring. It reaches 60 feet in height. It prefers the swamps and moister ground and is native to most of Canada, the New England States, New York, central and western Pennsylvania, and the Great Lake Region. It transplants readily almost any size and in the open is to be greatly preferred to some of the imported substitutes.



Larch

Nursery Grown Native Trees



Common Locust



Honey Locust



Sweetbay Magnolia



Red Maple



Silver Maple



Ash-leaved Maple

Locust, Black or Common

The Common Locust is also called the Yellow Locust and Black Locust. This irregularly rather high-headed tree with its rough-barked trunk rising to 70 or 80 feet comes originally from the Allegheny Mountain slopes between Pennsylvania and Georgia. Because of its fragrant blossoms and graceful foliage, it has attained a great popularity.

Locust, Honey

This noble monarch with its unusually erect crown grows 140 feet in height with a trunk sometimes 5 to 6 feet in diameter. It inhabits the rich bottom lands from western New York to Alabama, westward to the extreme eastern part of Texas. It forms a magnificent shade tree and transplants readily when it is small.

Magnolia, Glauca, Swamp or Sweetbay

This is the daintiest and free growing of our Magnolias, rarely reaching a height of 60 feet with a trunk 2 feet in diameter. Grows naturally in the marshy grounds, swamps and bogs along the coastal region from southern Pennsylvania to the central part of Florida, extending westward through Louisiana into the eastern portion of Texas.

Maple, Red

This is one of our showiest trees, raising its irregular, flaming crown to a height of 100 feet, frequently with a 3 foot trunk. The twigs are often very red as are its blossoms when they first appear in early spring, and the fall foliage turns to a bright scarlet. It prefers the bottom lands, but frequently wanders far up on the hillsides. Ranges over the entire eastern United States.

Maple, Silver

This beautiful, round-topped tree often reaches a height of 100 feet with a 3 to 4 foot trunk. It should never be used as a street tree, nor should it be planted close by residences, but it makes a very satisfactory and attractive tree when planted in an adjacent meadow or in a nearby swale. Grows best in rich lowlands and is distributed over practically all the eastern United States as far south as Florida.



Common Locust



Honey Locust



Sweetbay Magnolia



Red Maple



Silver Maple

Nursery Grown Native Trees



Striped Maple

Maple, Striped

A small, beautiful tree seldom reaching a height of more than 30 feet. Charming because of its large, light green leaves and its striped trunk. Native of the deep woods from Canada to Tennessee.



Sugar Maple

Maple, Sugar

This wonderfully stately tree with its pyramidal crown grows to a height of somewhat over 100 feet with occasionally a trunk 5 feet in diameter. It is undoubtedly the most desirable of all Maples, beloved for its large, yellow or bright red foliage in autumn and prized for its delicious maple syrup. Transplants readily. This tree much prefers deep, fertile soil and ranges over the entire eastern part of the United States.



Red Mulberry

Mulberry, Red

The Red Mulberry is a small tree with a low, sweeping crown. Bears delicious, eatable fruit of which the birds are extremely fond. Seldom attains a height of more than 50 or 60 feet. Prefers the bottom lands. Ranges from central New York, southward throughout most of Florida.



Sugar Maple



Red Mulberry



Black Oak

Oak, Black

The Black Oak is sometimes called the Yellow Oak and is a distinguished and extremely handsome tree with a more or less regular crown. It is one of the most showy and beautiful of the Oaks, growing sometimes 100 feet in height with dark, firmly ridged bark outside and distinctly yellowish within. Can be transplanted, but not readily as the Pin Oak. It ranges from central Maine to northern Georgia, westward to Texas and Minnesota.



Black Oak



Pin Oak

Oak, Pin

This particularly distinct variety of Oak is extremely popular for street and lawn planting. It sometimes grows 70 to 80 feet in height; has a smooth bark and develops a single leader with a multitude of small branches whorled about this stem. It naturally grows in deep, rich soil on the banks of streams and ponds, but does extremely well in almost any environment. Ranges from central Pennsylvania to southern Tennessee, westward throughout most of Missouri. Transplants well almost any size.



Pin Oak



Shingle Oak



Black Jack Oak



Spanish Oak



Chestnut Oak



Burr Oak



Nursery Grown Native Trees



Red Oak



White Oak



Post Oak



Papaw



Persimmon



Red Pine

Oak, Red

This gorgeous pyramidal tree lifts its stately head to a height of 100 feet. It prefers deep, rich soil and is famous for its brilliant autumn foliage which seems to blaze from many fertile hillsides. Ranges from Canada to South Carolina and westward to Dakota.

Oak, White

This magnificent tree is one of the most useful found in American forests. It commonly attains a height of 100 to 140 feet with a trunk diameter of 4 to 5 feet. Its rich colored foliage makes it especially handsome in late autumn and it retains its leaves well on into the winter. Prefers deep, rich soil and grows generally over a large part of the United States from central Maine to northern Florida. It is difficult to transplant after it has attained a diameter much over 2½ inches.

Oak, Willow

Magnificent stately tree with erect trunk and widely spreading branches. Narrow willow-like leaves. It is a native of bogs and stream banks from Pennsylvania to Florida.

Papaw

The Papaw with its interesting head and delicious fruit is scarcely more than a shrub. It seldom reaches a height of more than 25 or 30 feet. Prefers the fertile soil of the lowlands and grows naturally from western New York, southward to Florida, westward to Texas and Nebraska. Grows comparatively rapidly and transplants satisfactorily if proper care is taken.

Persimmon

This artistic and colorful tree seldom reaches more than 45 feet in height with a trunk sometimes 2 or 2½ feet in diameter. Its colorful fruit is a general favorite, and it should certainly be planted much more frequently as it transplants fairly well up to a great size. Grows naturally from central Pennsylvania, southward throughout Florida and westward to central Texas and eastern Kansas.

Pine, Red

This splendid tree with an irregular outline crown, needles two in a bundle, almost all pointing skyward, is a fascinating and most decorative pine. Prefers the rich slopes along lake and stream banks. Grows naturally all through the New England States, New York, and part of Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. It transplants easily and we believe it should be used more and more.



Red Oak



White Oak



Willow Oak



Papaw



Persimmon



Red Pine

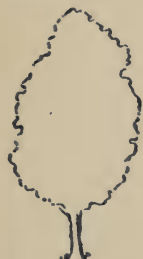
Nursery Grown Native Trees



White Pine



American or Wild Plum



Carolina Poplar



Red-bud



Sassafras

Pine, White

This magnificent monarch of the forest is stately and beautiful with its pyramidal crown and iridescent green foliage the entire year around. Grows frequently to a height of 180 to 200 feet with a trunk 4 to 5 feet in diameter. It transplants readily and is attractive at all stages. Grows naturally from far up in Canada, throughout the New England States, New York, most of Pennsylvania, southward along the Appalachian Mountains to Tennessee.

Plum, American or Wild

This beautiful, low, round-headed tree seldom grows more than 25 or 30 feet in height. It is a favorite for its masses of beautiful blossoms in the spring and its delicious fruit later in the season. Grows naturally over a wide area of rich, moist lands from Massachusetts and central New York, southward almost to central Florida.

Poplar, Carolina

This huge tree with a stately, high-headed crown, towering often to a height of 100 feet with a trunk 7 or 8 feet in diameter grows naturally from Maine to Florida, westward to the Rocky Mountains. We cannot recommend it for use in planting unless it is put back where it belongs—near the rivers, streams, and lakes, at a distance from dwellings.

Red-bud

This small, artistic, round-headed tree occasionally grows to a height of 45 feet. Its exquisite profusion of pink flowers form a beautiful contrast in the early spring with the white flowers of the Dogwood. It prefers rich, fertile ground and will grow either in the shade or in the open. Grows throughout most of Pennsylvania, southward along the foothills to Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, westward to Oklahoma, Kansas, and Nebraska.

Sassafras

This tree with an angular crown and fascinatingly variegated foliage is a familiar sight from central Vermont to central Florida, westward to Texas, Kansas, and Iowa, interesting at all times of the year—beautiful blossoms and dark blue almost purple fruit, bright yellow foliage in the autumn—enough cannot be said in its favor. It attains a height of 80 to 90 feet with a trunk 4 to 6 feet in diameter.



White Pine



American or Wild Plum



Carolina Poplar



Red-bud



Sassafras

Nursery Grown Native Trees



Silver Bell



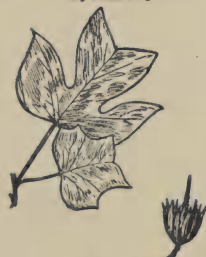
Sour Wood



Black Spruce



Sycamore



Tulip Tree

Silver Bell

This beautiful, old-fashioned favorite with its formal, dainty crown seldom reaches a height of more than 60 or 70 feet. It prefers loose, fertile soil and grows along the slopes from southern Pennsylvania to northern Georgia and westward well toward central Texas. This dainty tree was frequently planted in old-fashioned gardens, but since then it has been very unwisely almost forgotten.

Sour Wood

This rather irregularly crowned tree, which seems to actually blaze with color in the autumn, frequently grows to a height of 50 feet. It prefers fertile slopes. Transplants easily, and its use should ever increase. It has wonderful white blossoms and its brilliant fall foliage is unsurpassed. Grows from central Pennsylvania, westward to central Arkansas, southward to northern Florida and eastern Texas.

Spruce, Black

This cold loving tree of the North comes well into the United States, throughout all the New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, most of Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, and part of Minnesota. Frequently rises to a height of 80 to 90 feet. This can easily be transplanted and makes a beautiful addition to any landscape.

Sycamore

This rugged tree with magnificent, horizontal limbs frequently grows to a height of 125 feet with a trunk diameter of 10 to 12 feet, and sometimes isolated specimens have over a 100 foot spread. Grows in deep, rich, moist soil along stream and river banks from central Maine to Florida and westward throughout the Mississippi Valley.

Tulip

This stately tree grows tall and straight as an Indian with its erect trunk sometimes branchless to a height of 100 feet. It belongs to the Magnolia family and is one of our most magnificent flowering trees. From southern central New York to Florida and westward to the Mississippi, usually the tallest tree in the woods is the Tulip, frequently rising to a height of 180 to 190 feet with a trunk occasionally over 12 feet in diameter.



Silver Bell



Sour Wood



Black Spruce



Sycamore



Tulip

Nursery Grown Native Trees



Black Walnut

Walnut, Black

This splendid American giant frequently raises its crown to the height of 100 to 150 feet with a trunk diameter of 5 to 6 feet. Grows from Massachusetts and central New York, along the slopes of the Appalachian Mountains to Alabama, westward into Texas, and northward to Nebraska and Wisconsin.



Black Walnut Butternut



Black Willow

Willow, Black

The Willow with its familiar crown sometimes rising to a height of 120 feet with a 3 to 4 foot trunk seems to belong on our stream banks. Ranges from northern Maine to southern Florida, westward to Arizona and North Dakota. Transplants easily and forms thick, satisfactory shade.



Black Willow



Yellow Wood

Yellow Wood

This rare tree is far more familiar on lawns than in our native woods, still it should be planted more than it is. It is a native of Tennessee and grows a little way up into central Kentucky and a short distance into northern Alabama and Georgia. It inhabits deep, rich soil along rivers and streams, attaining the height of 50 or 60 feet.



Yellow Wood

Isolated trees on fine lawns frequently suffer from malnutrition. They are deprived of nature's food supply which the more fortunate trees of the woods enjoy. They are unable to secure the rich mulch of decaying leaves and twigs which should protect their tender roots during the cold winter and later become their most prized food. Vick's Wildgardens will examine your trees and suggest feeding if necessary.

Phone Cynwyd 833

VICK'S WILDGARDENS

Conservators of Natural Beauty

Glen Moore, Pa.

Nursery Grown Native Shrubs



Black Alder

Alder, Black

Rapid growing shrub, prefers the deep, rich soil of wet meadows and stream banks. Flowers appear in early spring; long, graceful catkins in fall.

Andromeda, Mountain

Handsome low shrub. Graceful stalks of white blooms appear April and May. Prefers deep, rich soil of wooded bank.



Mountain Andromeda



Prickly Ash

Arrow-wood, Dentate

Becomes a good-sized shrub. Blossoms, white, followed by dark blue fruit. Prefers wet meadows and stream banks.

Ash, Prickly

Small tree or shrub, thorny twigs, gray, corky-barked trunk, clusters of small flowers. Prefers the rich soil of the deep woods.



Dentate Arrow-wood

Ash, Wafer

Handsome, dark green leaves and attractive, wafer-like fruit make this shrub most desirable for summer screen or boundary planting. It prefers rich soil and at least the partial shade of woodland edge. Sometimes grows 20 feet high.



Wafer Ash

Azalea Arborescens

Beautiful shrub with white, sweet-smelling flowers blooming May to June. Requires rich soil and blooms best in the open sun or filtered light.

Azalea, Flame

Brilliantly colored blooms ranging in shades from light yellow to deep orange appear usually in May, sometimes in June. Shows to best advantage in mixed plantings, especially where broad-leaved evergreens and hemlock are used.



Pink Azalea

Azalea, Pink; Pinkster Flower

Beautiful, pink and white blossoms appearing usually in May. This vigorously growing shrub is a general favorite and fits in any woodsy setting. Blooms more profusely in filtered light in the shade of deep woods.

Azalea, White Swamp

Exquisite, white blooms appear April or May. Native of bogs and swamps. Prefers deep shade or filtered light.



White Swamp Azalea

Nursery Grown Native Shrubs



American Bladder Nut

Bladder Nut, American

Tall, graceful shrub, delicate light green leaves. dainty, white blossoms appear usually in May followed by bladder-like seed pods. Interesting, striped bark on mature trunk. Prefers rich, moist soil. Thrives in woodland shade.



Black Chokeberry

Buttonbush

Splendid, bog-loving shrub. White flowers appearing July and August. Thick, glossy, dark green leaves. Sometimes grows 8 to 10 feet high. Thrives in open or partially wooded, moist ground.



Buttonbush

Chokeberry, Black

Graceful shrub with glorious, white flowers appearing early spring followed by black berry-like fruit very attractive to the birds. Prefers moist rich woodlands.

Chokeberry, Red

Similar to the Black Chokeberry except that the fruit is red.



Alternate-leaved Dogwood

Dewberry; Low Running Blackberry

This shrub produces attractive, white blossoms in May and June followed by large, delicious, juicy berries in June and July. Flourishes on open hillsides in dry soil and spreads rapidly.



Panicked Dogwood

Dogwood, Panicked

Beautiful shrub with clusters of dainty, white flowers followed by whitish fruit. Prefers poor, dry soil.

Dogwood, Red Twig or Red Osier

Dramatically clings to the perilous slopes of stream banks, preventing erosion and adding charm and beauty with dainty clusters of white flowers followed by greenish-white fruit. Particularly attractive in winter because of its bright red twigs.



Red Twig Dogwood

Dogwood, Round-leaved

An ideal shrub for dry, limestone banks. Clusters of dainty, whitish flowers are followed by blue fruit.



Round-leaved Dogwood

Elder, Common

An inspiring shrub with showy, white blossoms followed by almost black berries. Will form a dense thicket, spreading by root runners. Prefers rich, moist ground.



Common Elder

Nursery Grown Native Shrubs

Elder, Red-berried

Similar to Common Elder but bearing red berries. Birds will eat the berries only as a last resort, so the fruit hangs well on into the season.

Fothergillia

This is often called a Dwarf Alder, growing 2 to 5 feet high. Pinkish white blooms appear in April. It is a native of the southern states but is reported hardy much farther north.

Haw, Black

An interesting shrub with dainty blossoms and almost black fruit. Plum-shaped leaves. Prefers the rich soil of well drained woody slopes.

Hawthorn, Dotted

Very similar to Cockspur Thorn. Fruit is red or yellow, dotted with brown. Prefers rich meadow land of stream banks.

Hazelnut

This handsome and decorative large shrub or small tree is a familiar sight over a wide area of eastern United States in rich meadow lands or along stream banks where the soil is deep and fertile. It transplants readily when small. Its fruit is an universal favorite.

Hercules Club

Decorative, rapid-spreading shrub. Beautiful clusters of creamy white flowers, black berries. In spite of its charm it should be used carefully and not planted where it will dominate other shrubs.

Hobble-bush

Beautiful, white flowers in snowy clusters followed by reddish-purple berries, thick, leathery foliage. This interesting shrub is a native of the cool shade of our hemlock forests.

Holly, Deciduous; Winterberry

A handsome show in fall with clusters of bright red berries which hang on well into early winter. Grows naturally in rich, open bogs.

Huckleberry, Early Low

Dainty blossoms, beautiful foliage, delicious fruit. Excellent for poor, shady slope. Grows best in poor, sandy soil.



Fothergillia



Black Haw



Hazelnut



Hobble-bush



Deciduous Holly



Dotted Hawthorn



Hazelnut



Hercules Club

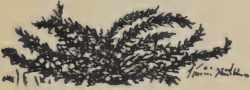


Huckleberry

Nursery Grown Native Shrubs



Wild Hydrangea



Common Juniper



Sheep Laurel



Leatherwood



Meadow-sweet

Huckleberry, High-brush

Very similar to Early Low Blue-berry but prefers the rich soil of moist woodlands.

Hydrangea, Wild

This attractive shrub is at home in the rich soil of the deep woods. Its showy clusters of beautiful white blooms appear in midsummer.

Indian Currant

A shrub holding its leaves well on into cold weather, has bright red berries. Excellent for dry banks. Thrives in shade or sun.

Juniper, Common

Light gray green foliage. Excellent evergreen shrub for rocky bank. Prefers open sun and thrives in poor soil.

Laurel Mountain; Calico Bush

Extremely popular broad-leaved evergreen with a beautiful white or pink bloom. Grows better in woodland shade but blooms better in open or partial sunlight.

Laurel, Sheep; Lambkill; Wicky

Colorful small shrub with clusters of red flowers appearing June and July. Excellent for well drained, acid woodlands.

Leatherwood

So named because the Indians are supposed to have used the twigs of this shrub for tying their packs. Beautiful, loose-growing, glossy leaved shrub with small, yellowish flowers. Prefers the moist or wet woodlands.

Leucothoe

Graceful evergreen or almost evergreen shrub with bell-shaped, white flowers. Most decorative in mixed plantings.

Meadow-sweet

Pyramid-shaped clusters of white blooms which appear in midsummer. Excellent for group plantings. Prefers open sun.

New Jersey Tea; Red Root

Fluffy, white, midsummer bloom. Prefers open sun. Decorative and satisfactory shrub.



Indian Currant



Mountain Laurel



Leucothoe



New Jersey Tea

Nursery Grown Native Shrubs



Ninebark

Ninebark

Scaly, rough-barked shrub. Picturesque in shape. Clusters of white flowers usually appear in June. Prefers stream banks or the rich, moist soil of lowlands.

Pepper Bush, Sweet; White Alder

Beautiful, sweet-scented shrub. Spike of white flowers appears in late summer. Blooms best in open sun.



Sweet Pepper Bush

Raspberry, Purple-Flowering; Thimbleberry

Vigorous, spreading shrub 3 to 5 feet high. Many showy, purple flowers appear June, July, August. Native of rocky woods.

Rhododendron Carolinianum

Exquisite, shell-pink bloom, small foliage. Dainty shrub. Prefers rich soil of the woodland edge.

Rhododendron Maximum—Great Laurel

One of the most beautiful and most popular of our native shrubs. Light pink blossoms, broad, evergreen leaves. Prefers the shade of rich woodlands.



Thimbleberry

Rhododendron Maximum

Rose, Pasture

A splendid single rose for almost any dry location. Pink blossom. Prefers open sun.

Rose, Swamp

Ideal for screen or barrier. Beautiful, single, pink blossoms. Prefers rich, moist land, open sun.

Rose, Sweetbrier

Handsome, upright, thorny shrub, rich, dark green leaves, single, pink rose. Prefers open sun.



Swamp Rose

St. John's Wort, Bushy

Similar in general shape to Woody St. John's Wort. Very narrow leaves and smaller flowers.

St. John's Wort, Great, Woody or Shrubby

Profuse bloomer. Rich golden yellow flowers which follow each other with startling rapidity. Prefers open sun.

Shad Bush; Juneberry

One of the most beautiful of the early blooming shrubs. Dainty, white flowers appear before the leaves. Prefers the rich soil of protecting woodland.



Woody St. John's Wort



Shad Bush



Shad Bush

Nursery Grown Native Shrubs



Spice Bush

Spice Bush

Pungent-scented, graceful shrub. Delicate, fringe-like, yellow blossoms appear in the early spring often before the snow is gone. Bright scarlet berries follow in late summer or early autumn.

Steeplebush; Hardhack

A stunning plant for open fields. Prefers rather poor soil. Light to deep pink pyramids of blooms appear in midsummer.



Steeplebush



Staghorn Sumach

Sumach, Dwarf

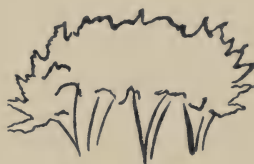
Colorful, interesting shrub. Fascinating in bloom, fruit, and foliage. Prefers open sun but will grow in partial shade.



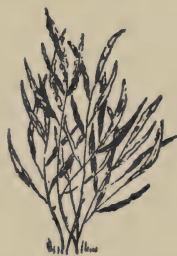
Dwarf Sumach

Sumach, Staghorn

This decorative plant with its picturesque outline seldom grows more than 30 or 35 feet in height. Grows in the high, dry ground from Maine to Alabama, westward to Wisconsin. Cannot be recommended for landscaping purposes because it spreads so rapidly.



Staghorn Sumach



Sweet Fern

Sweet Fern

Charming, sweet-smelling shrub with fern-like leaves. Prefers poor, loose, acid soil. It is very difficult to transplant.

Thorn, Cockspur

Tall, vigorous shrub. Prefers rich, moist soil. Long spurs. Excellent for pasture hedge.



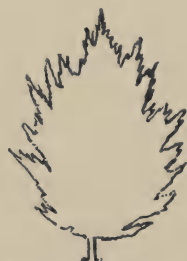
Washington Thorn

Thorn, Scarlet

Excellent shrub. Especially desirable because of its showy, scarlet fruit.

Thorn, Washington

Similar to Scarlet Thorn. Bright red fruit. Usually considered the best American Thorn.



Washington Thorn

Viburnum, Maple-leaved

Blooms profusely. Clusters of white flowers are followed by almost black fruit. Foliage turns a beautiful mauve pink in autumn. Thrives best in deep shade of rich woodlands.



Sweet Viburnum

Viburnum, Sweet; Nannyberry

Sweet scented shrub similar to other viburnums but with reddish stems. Prefers moist woods or stream banks.



Maple-leaved Viburnum

Nursery Grown Native Shrubs



Waahoo

Waahoo

A beautiful euonymus. Bright red fruit in autumn. Prefers deep, rich soil and thrives in the open sun.

Witch Hazel

Late fall or winter blooming shrub. Fringe-like, yellow blossoms. A handsome plant for cool, moist woods.



Witch Hazel



American Yew

Yew, American or Canadian

Dark, rich green foliage. Spreads close to the ground. One of the finest of all yews. Grows naturally amongst moist rocks along shady or partially shady banks or in the deep, moist woods.



Delicate wild flowers and dainty ferns are the natural companions of our mighty trees. Both are happier in each other's company, for the proper wild flowers and native shrubs take nothing from the soil which the trees require, but assist in retaining the dead leaves which nature intended as the ideal mulch and food for the trees. An economical and beautiful garden with the smallest imaginable upkeep cost. Enjoy the glory of the deep woods in your own back yard. Rare and unusual native shrubs as well as the daintiest wild flowers and ferns should be happy beneath your own shade.

Nursery Grown Native Ferns



Northern Beechfern

Beechfern, Northern

This attractive fern prefers the cool moisture of beech shade and grows naturally from Canada to North Carolina.

Bracken, Eastern

Rather rank fern, spreads rapidly with root runners. Native of eastern United States on open hillsides and banks. Should never be planted except where large areas are to be covered.



Eastern Bracken



Christmas Fern

Chainfern, Giant

This graceful and attractive fern is a native of acid soil of shady bogs from Canada to Florida and westward to Michigan.

Christmas Fern

Justly one of the most popular of all ferns. It retains its fronds well into the winter and often until the new fronds begin to uncurl in the spring. Prefers the deep, rich soil of heavily wooded slopes, grows naturally from Canada to Florida westward to Wisconsin and Texas.



Giant Chainfern



Cinnamon Fern

Cinnamon Fern

Grows 2½ to 3 feet in height. Fronds form beautiful, light green cone. Bears its spores on separate frond and receives its name from their reddish brown color. Prefers the rich acid soil of stream banks. Native throughout eastern United States.



Hairy Cliffbrake

Cliffbrake, Hairy

Rare and dainty fern, thrives on lime rock in woodland shade. Native of eastern United States.



Clubmoss

Clubmoss

A beautiful fern ally growing naturally from Canada to the Carolinas. Enjoys the cool shade of woods along streams and bogs. Is rather difficult to transplant.

Goldie Fern

This attractive fern has a decided yellowish cast. Prefers the deep, rich soil of wooded slopes from Canada to South Carolina.

Grapefern

This beautiful fern prefers moist woods and slightly acid soil, grows naturally along the eastern coast from Canada to Florida westward to Michigan.



Goldie Fern



Grapefern

Nursery Grown Native Ferns



Groundpine

Groundpine

Closely related to the ferns. Resembles a tiny pine tree. Likes wet wood and shady swamp edges. Grows naturally from Canada to Alabama. Is difficult to transplant.



Ground Cedar

Ground Cedar

This dainty fern cousin naturally adorns the poor soil of dry, open woods from Canada to Alabama. Is difficult to transplant.



Interrupted Fern

Hay-scented Fern

Dainty, lace-like fronds. Spreads rapidly with root runners, should not be planted in limited area. Excellent for ground cover on open, sunny banks, which it prefers. Native of eastern United States.



Hay-scented Fern

Interrupted Fern

Grows 2½ to 3 feet in height. Interesting because it bears its dark brown spores on separate, small branchlets along the central part of the frond stem. Prefers the deep, rich soil of the woods along stream banks, grows in eastern United States.



Maidenhair Fern

Lady Fern, Northern

This handsome fern seeks the rich soil of the deep wood and should not be planted in the open sun. It grows naturally from Canada to southern Pennsylvania and westward to Missouri.



Northern Lady Fern

Maidenhair Fern

The daintiest and probably the most popular of all native fern. Prefers the deep, rich soil of the dense woods. Native throughout eastern United States to Georgia and Louisiana.



New York Fern

New York Fern

This dainty fern likes acid soil, wet woods, and shady bogs. Valuable ground cover. Spreads with root runners. Grows naturally from Canada to Georgia.



Ostrich Fern

Ostrich Fern

This tall, vigorously growing fern likes the deep, rich soil of wooded bottom lands, growing naturally from Canada to Virginia and westward to Alaska. Generally, it prefers shade, though it sometimes grows in the open sun, but in these cases usually the fronds brown early in the season.

Nursery Grown Native Ferns



Rattlesnake Fern



Royal Fern



Maidenhair Spleenwort



Walking Fern

Polypody

Great mats of this beautiful fern grow luxuriantly over huge rocks or on steep banks. Prefers shade and grows naturally from Canada to Georgia.

Rattlesnake Fern

Much daintier frond than the Grapefern. Prefers open woods, bogs, slightly acid soil. Native of eastern United States.

Royal Fern

The most graceful of all the large ferns flourishes in moist, acid soil. Native of eastern Canada, United States, and South America.

Sensitive Fern

This handsome, showy fern should never be planted in a limited space because it spreads rapidly with root runners. However, it may be beautifully used along stream banks or in bogs where there is considerable area to cover. Native throughout eastern United States.

Spleenwort, Ebony

Dainty small fern, extremely hardy, very useful where space is limited, prefers the shade of a limestone section, grows naturally from Pennsylvania to Florida.

Spleenwort, Maidenhair

An extremely dainty small fern which adds a rare touch to the crevices in woodsy limestone steps wherever it can be coaxed into vigorous health. Prefers shade and grows from Canada throughout the mountainous territory to the central part of Georgia.

Walking Fern

This fascinating fern prefers limestone rocks in the deep woods, grows naturally from Canada to Georgia.

Woodfern, Evergreen; Marginal Woodfern; Leatherwood Fern

This beautiful and extremely popular fern retains its fronds well on into the cold weather. Prefers rich woodland slopes from Canada to Alabama and westward to Missouri.



Polypody



Sensitive Fern



Ebony Spleenwort



Marginal Woodfern

Nursery Grown Wild Flowers



Alumroot



Anemone, Rue



Arbutus



Aster, New England

Alumroot

Interesting, short stemmed foliage, forms splendid ground cover. Inconspicuous flower rising on long stem appears between May and August. Native of dry woodlands from Canada to Alabama.

Anemone, Canada or Round-Leaved

Beautiful white flower and foliage superior to that of the Thimbleweed; blooms from May until August, spreads rapidly, and makes a fine cover for open woods with deep, rich soil or open, rich lowlands, but spreads so rapidly that it should never be planted in limited areas when other plants are desired. Grows naturally from Canada to Maryland, westward to Colorado.

Anemone, Rue

This fairy-like, white flower, appearing from March to May, is so dainty it would seem that it must perish in the sharp winds of late spring, but is a very hardy and an extremely satisfactory plant. Grows naturally in the deep woods from New Hampshire to Minnesota.

Anemone, Tall; Thimbleweed

This beautiful plant deserves great popularity. Its dainty, white blossoms appear during May, June, July, and August. It grows naturally in open, dry woods or thickets from Canada to South Carolina.

Arbutus, Trailing; Mayflower

The delicate beauty of this rare plant has fascinated flower lovers for generations. It must have extremely acid soil. Grows close to the ground and ultimately forms a solid mat of rich, dark green leaves which are evergreen. The shell-pink blooms appear in April and May. Grows naturally in the loose soil of woodlands from Canada to Florida.

Arrowhead

One of our most beautiful aquatic plants. White blooms appear from July to September. Long popular for shallow pools and lily ponds.

Aster, New England

This magnificent, rich purple aster makes a grand show in the moist meadows and bogs blooming from late August to October. Is native from Canada to Alabama, west to Colorado. Grows 3 to 3 1/2 feet high.

Baneberry, Red

A handsome plant throughout the summer. Dainty, lace-like, white blooms appear April to June and are later followed by bright red fruit. Native of woodlands from Canada to Pennsylvania.



Anemone, Canada



Anemone, Tall



Arrowhead



Baneberry

Nursery Grown Wild Flowers



Bedstraw

Baneberry, White

Similar to the Red Baneberry, but bearing white berries tipped with purple.

Bedstraw

A rather attractive plant with a dainty, white bloom appearing May, June, July, and August. Can be used to an advantage on extremely rocky and steep banks in the woods where plant care is impossible. It should never be planted where other plants are expected to thrive.



Sessile-leaved Bellwort

Bellwort, Large-flowered

This fascinating plant usually grows 6 to 18 inches high. The bell-shaped flowers are a rich yellow and appear during April and May. Native of the rich woodlands from Canada to Georgia.

Bellwort, Sessile-leaved

This rather rare, delicate, nodding, yellow bell-shaped flower grows best along stream banks where there is occasional silt deposit. Flower stem grows 4-12 inches high from Canada to Georgia and blooms usually in May.



Large-flowered Bellwort



Bergamot

Bee Balm, Bergamot; Oswego Tea

Plant 2 to 4 feet high. Bright red flowers appearing July and August. Native of stream banks from Canada to Georgia. Makes a grand mid-summer show in proper places but should not be planted in limited areas.

Bergamot, Wild

Usually grows about 2 feet in height. Attractive, pale lavender blooms appearing June to September make a beautiful display on dry, open hillside. Should not be planted near cultivated garden. Native from Maine to Florida.



Bee Balm



Bittersweet

Bishop's Cap

Native of deep rich woodlands from Canada to North Carolina. Stems 8-17 inches in height. Tiny white flowers bloom during April and May.

Bittersweet

Very attractive, woody vine bearing ornamental, orange scarlet berries in the fall. Native of eastern United States, will live in woodland shade but grows more luxuriantly and bears more prolifically in the open sun.



Bishop's Cap

Nursery Grown Wild Flowers



Bloodroot

Blazing Star

Unusually charming, from 1 to 2½ feet in height, bears long spikes of white flowers in June. Native of damp woods and wet meadows from Massachusetts to Florida.

Bloodroot; Puccoon-Root

This spring favorite is a native of rich, wood soil from Canada to Florida. Its 1 to 1½ inch, white blooms rising above broad, light green leaves are an addition to any garden. It blooms in April and May.



Blue Cohosh

Blue-eyed Grass

Deep blue flower appearing May, June, and July. Native of rich, lowland woods or moist, open fields from Newfoundland to Virginia and westward to Colorado.

Blue Cohosh

Usually 1 to 2½ feet high. Shallow rooted. Excellent ground cover in woodland. Will form thick mats on top of huge rocks. Dainty, blue flowers appear in April and May. Native from Canada to South Carolina.



Blazing Star



Blue-eyed Grass

Boneset, White or Common

Showy white flowers appear July, August, and September, borne on a 2 to 5-foot stem with rough, dark green leaves. Grows naturally in wet lowlands, moist meadows, and bogs, Canada to Florida. Excellent for distant meadow but coarse for intimate plantings.

Bowman's Root; Indian Physic

This fascinating plant grows 2 to 4 feet high. Is most attractive when the white blooms appear in June and July. Native of the woods from Canada to Georgia.



White or Common Boneset



Bowman's Root

Bunchflower

This rare and beautiful plant grows 6 to 18 inches in height. Is difficult to transplant and is native to sphagnum bogs from Canada to the southern Alleghenies.

Buttercup, Hispid

A beautiful golden yellow buttercup. Native of the dry woods from Vermont to Georgia. Flowering April and May.



Bunch Flower

Nursery Grown Wild Flowers



Butterfly Weed

Buttercup, Swamp or Marsh

One of the most colorful of our bog plants. Luxurious foliage. Golden yellow flowers April, May, June, July. Native of swamps and wet meadows from Canada to Georgia.

Butterfly Weed; Pleurisy Root

One of the most spectacular of all wild flowers. Plant 1 to 3 feet high. Brilliant orange blooms appearing during July, August, and September. Native of dry, open fields from Maine to Canada.



Swamp or Marsh Buttercup



Cinquefoil

Calla, Wild; Water Arum

Beautiful, white with shining, green leaves. Native of ponds, bogs, and swamps in northeastern United States.

Cinquefoil

Attractive ground cover for barren, open hillside. Yellow bloom appears April, May, June, and August. Native from Canada to Georgia, should not be planted in well cultivated area.



Wild Calla

Clematis, Wild; Virgin's Bower

Fascinatingly dainty vine, is very hardy. Blooms profusely and grows rapidly. Flowers July, August, September. Prefers full sun and is native from Canada to Georgia.

Clintonia, Yellow; Dogberry

Low plant, seldom growing over 12 or 15 inches in height. Beautiful, thick, green leaves. Small, yellow flowers, followed by blue berries, appear in May and June. Is native from Canada to North Carolina.



Wild Clematis



Yellow Clintonia

Columbine, Wild; Rock Bells

Colorful and dainty, charming combination of red flowers tipped with yellow and delicate, small, light green leaves. Very satisfactory. Native of rocky woodlands from Canada to Florida.

Coneflower

Handsome plant sometimes from 9 to 12 feet in height. Has a golden yellow bloom appearing July, August, and September. Native in moist, open woods and along stream banks.



Coneflower



Columbine

Nursery Grown Wild Flowers



Dog's-tooth Violet
Trout Lily



Larger Blue Flag



Foam Flower



Forget-Me-Not

Dog's-tooth Violet; Trout Lily

This violet is actually a member of the lily family. Interesting, mottled leaves. Yellow flower appearing in April and May. Native in wet woods and along shady stream banks from Canada to Florida.

Dutchman's Breeches

A delicate plant with dainty, fernlike leaves and graceful white blossoms which appear in April and May. Native in the rich woodlands from Canada to North Carolina, westward to Missouri.



Dutchman's Breeches

Everlasting

Interesting ground cover for dry, barren hill-tops, silvery foliage and white, woolly blooms appear July and August. Native throughout the United States.



Everlasting

Flag, Larger Blue

This splendid violet-blue iris blends beautifully with a natural setting. Plant stands 2 to 3 feet in height. It is a native of swamps, bogs, and wet meadows from Canada to Florida.

Flea Bane, Philadelphia

A charming rose-purple flower with a yellow center growing on a long, spindly stem to a height 1 to 3 feet. Native throughout United States in both field and woods, blooming from May to August.



Philadelphia Flea Bane

Foam Flower; False Miterwort

One of the most charming ground covers for deep shade. Dainty white flowers on stems 1 to 4 inches high. Grows naturally in the deep, rich soil of damp woods from Canada to Florida.

Forget-Me-Not; Mouse-Ear; Scorpion Grass

Small plant with dainty, blue flowers which appear May to July. Native along slow streams, in bogs, and wet meadows from Canada to Tennessee.

Foxglove, Fern-leaved False; Fever Flower

Showy plant, 1 to 4 feet high. Graceful, deeply indented leaves. Bright yellow blooms July, August, or September. Depends partially upon oak roots for food. Native of high, dry woods from Canada to Florida.



Fern-leaved False
Foxglove

Nursery Grown Wild Flowers



Smooth False Foxglove



Fringed Gentian



Wild Ginger



American White Helbore

Foxglove, Smooth False

Showy plant, 1 to 4 feet high. Bright yellow blooms July, August, or September. Depends partially upon oak roots for food. Native of high, dry woods from Canada to Florida.

Gentian, Closed Blue or Blind

This admirable plant, 2 to 4 feet high, has deep, rich blue flowers which appear in August, September, and October. Native of wet meadows from Canada to Georgia.

Gentian, Fringed

Seldom attains more than 3 feet in height. Flower light, heavenly blue, fringed petals, appears September and October. Difficult to transplant. Native of wet meadows, bog edges, and open woods from Canada to Georgia.

Geranium Wild; Wild or Spotted Crane's-Bill

The Wild Geranium, with its deeply indented leaf and its lavender, pinkish bloom, always seems to inject just a little gayer note of springtime into the intimate, shady garden. Native of rich woodlands from Maine to Georgia.

Ginger, Wild or Indian

Excellent ground cover for rocky, shady bank or rocky stream bank beneath woodland shade. Inconspicuous, dark red flowers appear May and April. Native of rich wood soil from Canada to North Carolina.

Goldthread

Dainty white blossoms, decorative glossy leaves. Most attractive for the proper location. Native of the woody bogs, Canada to Virginia.

Grape, Chicken

Rapid growing vine, splendid foliage, small, tart fruit. Native in the rich wood soil of eastern United States.

Grape, Fox

Rapid growing vine. Large, rich fruit unsurpassed for wines and jellies. Native in fertile woods of eastern United States.

Hellebore, American White; Indian Poke

Inspiring plant from 2 to 8 feet in height. Rich green, heavily ribbed leaves, inconspicuous, greenish-yellow flowers appearing May and June. Native of wooded swamps from Canada to Georgia. Subject to a rust, which, unless controlled, will ruin the appearance of this handsome plant.



Blind Gentian



Wild Geranium



Goldthread



Chicken Grape

Nursery Grown Wild Flowers



Herb Robert

Hepatica

Leaves, 2 to 2½ inches from the ground, last well through the season and often most of the winter. Delicate, blue or pinkish-blue blooms appear above the leaves in March and April. Native of the deep woods from Canada to Florida.



Hepatica

Herb Robert

Small, bright purplish-red flowers, dainty, graceful foliage. Blooms appear in late spring or early summer. Is native of the moist rocky woodlands, Canada to Pennsylvania, westward to Missouri.



Coral Honeysuckle

Honeysuckle, Trumpet or Coral

A high climber with a most brilliant scarlet flower arranged in clusters with rounded, dark green leaves. Has scarlet berries, ripening in the autumn. Blooms May or June. Native of open woods and lowlands from Maine to Florida.



Indian Cucumber Root

Indian Cucumber Root

Attractive leaves, whorled on slender stem, 1 to 2½ feet high. Small, yellow flower appears May and June, followed by dark blue fruit. Native of moist woods throughout eastern United States.



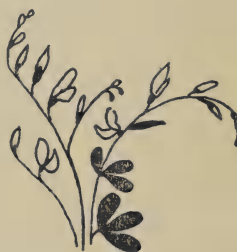
Indian Pipe

Indian Pipe; Corpse Plant

A ghost-like flower. Stem, leaves, and bloom are white. Appears June to August in deep woods throughout the United States. Lives on decayed, organic matter.

Indigo, Wild; Horsefly Weed

A very showy plant, bright yellow flowers appearing June to September, reaching from 2 to 4 feet high. Leaves are small, dark green. Native of dry and sandy soils throughout United States.



Wild Indigo

Iris Cristata

Justly prized creeping iris. Light blue flower appears April and May. Native of the mountains of Virginia, Kentucky and the Carolinas.



Iris Cristata

Ironweed

Handsome plant 3 to 9 feet high. Rich, deep purple flowers appearing August to October. Native of open swamps and wet meadows of the eastern United States.



Ironweed

Nursery Grown Wild Flowers



American Jacob's Ladder



Joe Pye Weed



Yellow Lady's-slipper



Philadelphia Lily

Jack-in-the-Pulpit

An old favorite beloved by youths and parents alike. Showy green and brown striped hood appears in June followed by a magnificent cluster of shining, red berries. Native of moist woods throughout eastern United States.

Jacob's Ladder, American

Flowers, mauve blue, appear May, June, and July. Native of wet meadows throughout eastern United States.

Joe Pye Weed; Purple Boneset

A pinkish-purple haze over the meadow when in bloom during August and September, 3 to 6 feet high. Extremely decorative for open, moist ground not in immediate vicinity of more delicate garden. Native throughout eastern United States.

Lady's-slipper, Pink

Matchless orchid-pink, this bloom appears in June. Requires very acid soil, either sandy or rocky. Native of woodlands, Canada to North Carolina.

Lady's-slipper, Showy

Pink and white bloom of rare charm. Flowers appear June and July. Native of swamps and open woods, Canada to Georgia, westward to Minnesota.

Lady's-slipper, Yellow

Gorgeous bit of sunlight from the sky caught in each yellow bloom. Flowers appear May and June. Native of rich, moist woods, Canada to Alabama, westward to Nebraska.

Lily, Large Yellow Pond; Spatter-dock

Large, showy leaves, dirty yellow flowers bloom May to September. Too coarse to be planted in small pond. Native in ponds and lakes, Canada to Florida, westward to Rocky Mountains.

Lily, Philadelphia

This stunning lily is one of the most spectacular blooms of the deep woods. Grows 1 to 3 feet in height. Reddish-orange flower appearing in July. Native of woods, Maine to North Carolina.

Lily, Sweet-scented White Water

Especially desirable because of its very fragrant, white flowers, sometimes pink or rose-colored, appearing from June to August. Found in slow streams, ponds, etc., from Newfoundland to Florida.



Jack-In-the-Pulpit



Pink Lady's-slipper



Showy Lady's-slipper



Large Yellow Pond Lily



Wild Lily of the Valley

Nursery Grown Wild Flowers



Water Lily



Blue Lobelia



Cardinal Lobelia



Lupine



Marsh Marigold

Lily of the Valley, False or Wild; Two Leaved Solomon's Seal

Beautiful ground cover, waxy, green leaves, spikes of tiny, white flowers appearing in May and June. Native of damp woods from Canada to North Carolina, westward to South Dakota.

Lily, Wild Yellow, Canada or Nodding

4 to 6 stunning, deep yellow-flowers from a single stalk rising 2 to 5 feet high, blooming in July and August. Native of bogs and wet meadows, Canada to Georgia, westward to Minnesota.

Lobelia, Blue or Great

Exquisite, blue flowers on 1 to 3 feet spike appear July, August, September, and October. Native of wet meadows and stream banks from Canada to Louisiana, westward to Kansas.

Lobelia, Brook

This dainty blue flowered plant prefers the rich, moist meadows or stream banks. Grows from 6-20 inches tall and blooms from July to September. Is native from Canada to Southern New Jersey and westward to Michigan.

Lobelia, Cardinal

A glorious blaze of cardinal when the flowers appear in July, August, and September. Prefers deep, rich soil throughout a large part of the United States.

Lousewort; Wood or Head Betony

Yellow and brown, chrysanthemum-like flowers appearing April, May, and June. Partially parasitic. Grows naturally in deep woods occasionally throughout the eastern United States.

Lupine, Wild or Perennial

An enchanting blue flower on stems 8 to 24 inches high, grows in dry, sandy soil. Blooms May and June. Marvelous for mass planting. Grows naturally from Maine to Florida.

Mallow, Swamp Rose; Mallow Rose

An unusual pink, cup-shaped flower blooming in August and September. Grows 3 to 6 feet high in marshes along the eastern coast.

Marigold, Marsh; Cowslip

The English cousin of this charming golden flower is known on the other side as the "King's Cup." Belongs at the shady end of your pool. Native of bogs from Canada to Carolina.



Wild Yellow or Canada
Lily



Brook Lobelia



Lousewort



Swamp Rose Mallow

Nursery Grown Wild Flowers



Matrimony Vine

Matrimony Vine

Rapid growing colorful vine. Dainty, orchid-colored blooms appear profusely throughout the summer followed by bright red berries. This plant has a wide distribution in United States. Is thoroughly naturalized though a native of Europe.

May Apple; Wild Mandrake

An attractive ground cover for heavily wooded hillside where no other plants are required and a quick cover is imperative. Large, decorative leaves almost hiding white blossoms which appear in May and June followed by an edible fruit. The root is poisonous. This highly valued medicinal plant is native of moist woods, Canada to Florida.



May Apple



Early Meadow Rue

Meadow Rue, Early

The dainty foliage of this plant is an asset to any spring garden. The blooms are an inconspicuous yellow-green and appear in April and May. Native along wooded stream banks, Maine to Alabama.

Meadow Rue, Fall

Huge, snowy white, fluffy balls of blooms from July to September borne high on graceful stems with a multitude of dainty, silvery green leaves makes this charming plant a sort of fairy green of the summer wild garden. Native of bogs and wet meadows, Canada to Florida.



Fall Meadow Rue



Virginia Cowslip

Mertensia; Virginia Cowslip

This extremely popular old favorite is ever beautiful. Its blue flowers, which turn pinkish-purple with age, appear in April and May and form a charming contrast with the large, delicate green leaves. It is a native of open, wet meadows from New York State to South Carolina. The foliage disappears, as do all signs of blossoms, before warm weather, so this plant should never be planted in an exclusive bed.



Common Milkweed

Milkweed, Common

The purple blossoms, July to September, form an excellent color effect in distant meadow. Should never be planted in limited garden. Grows from Canada to North Carolina.

Milkweed, Four-leaved

One of the most delicate and beautiful of all summer-blooming woods flowers. White with dark green leaves. Difficult to transplant. Native of deep woods, Maine to Alabama.



Four-leaved Milkweed

Moneywort; Creeping Loosestrife

This creeper with its shiny, round leaves is an excellent ground cover in many locations. Clear yellow flowers appear June, July, or August. This plant is naturalized through the eastern United States but a native of Europe.



Moneywort

Nursery Grown Wild Flowers



Mountain Fringe

Mountain Fringe; Allegheny Vine

A biennial—one of the daintiest and most beautiful of the shade loving vines. Delicate shell-pink blooms appear June to October. It is a native of moist woods, Canada to North Carolina, westward to Michigan.

Orchis, Showy

Dainty, decorative, small orchid growing only 4 to 12 inches high. Purple and white flowers rising from thick, green leaves appear May and June. Native of the rich woodlands, Canada to Kentucky, westward to Missouri.



Showy Orchis



Yellow-Fringed Orchis

Orchis, Yellow-Fringed

A very spectacular plant because of its brilliant yellow or orange blossoms which appear in mid-summer. Native of sandy spots along coastal plains and open woods, Canada to Florida, westward to Missouri.



Partridge Berry

Partridge Berry; Twinberry; Squawberry

An ideal evergreen creeper, flowers waxy white, blooming in April, May, June, followed by bright red berries. Native of the woods, Canada to Florida.



Blue Phlox

Phlox, Blue

Light blue flower, 2 to 8 inches high, appears July to September. Should be planted in drifts on gentle wooded slopes. Native from Pennsylvania to Florida, westward to Kansas.



Pickerel Weed

Pickerel Weed

Blue flowers grouped on a sturdy stalk. Leaves are glossy, dark green. This truly aquatic plant inhabits the edges of ponds and shallow lakes. Blooms from June to September and is considered one of the most attractive of native, water-loving plants.



Ground or Moss Pink

Pink, Ground or Moss

This excellent ground cover for dry, rocky, or sandy fields becomes a mass of purple-pink flowers in May and June. Native of eastern United States.

Pipsissewa; Prince's Pine

Charming evergreen leaves, pink and white, wax-like blooms appearing June, July, and August. Prefers acid soil. Native of dry woods, Canada to Georgia.



Pipsissewa

Nursery Grown Wild Flowers



Pitcher Plant

Pitcher Plant; Sidesaddle Flower

More interesting than beautiful, but with showy, reddish-brown blooms and pitcher green and brown leaves. Native of wooded bogs, Canada to Florida.

Quaker Lady; Bluets

Delicate, light blue flower is one of the joys of May. Prefers open wood and grassy slopes. Is native from Canada to Georgia and westward to Missouri.



Bluets

Rattlesnake Plantain

Beautiful, evergreen, pale green and white leaves make this plant a favorite the year round. Inconspicuous, whitish blooms appear in July and August. Native of dry woods, Maine to Florida, westward to Minnesota.



Rattlesnake Plantain

Saxifrage, Early

Most attractive when planted in masses along moist rocks. White flowers appear April, May, and June. Native in deep woods, Canada to Georgia, westward to Minnesota.



Early Saxifrage

Sedum

Excellent cover for rocks, will grow in shade, thrive somewhat better in sun. Native of eastern United States.



Sedum

Senna, Wild or American

Pea-like blossoms, tawny yellow of sunset hue, July and August. Leaves sensitive, light green. Stalks standing 3 to 7 feet high. Very satisfactory in most locations. Native of wet, open places, Massachusetts to North Carolina.



Wild Senna

Shooting Star

Charming, orchid-purple flower rising from a rosette of flat, green leaves. Native of moist, shaly banks from Pennsylvania to Georgia.



Shooting Star

Shortia

Excellent ground cover, waxy green leaves, white flower appearing April and May. Requires shade. Native of wooded mountains of the Carolinas.



Shortia

Nursery Grown Wild Flowers



Skunk Cabbage

Skunk Cabbage

The first bloom of spring, the actual flower is hidden beneath the gaily mottled, yellow, brown, green, and red hood. Large light green leaves follow the blossom. As the hood decays, an objectional odor is given off. The odor does not carry far and the plant is decorative and useful in some locations.



Black Snakeroot

Snakeroot, Black; Black Cohosh

An extremely desirable plant 3 to 8 feet high. Handsome, large, divided leaves, about which in July and August appears a tall plume of snowy white blooms. Native Maine to Georgia, westward to Wisconsin.



White Snakeroot

Snakeroot, White

Attractive plant, 1 to 4 feet high, with masses of white blooms appearing August, September, and October. Valuable for massed effect in wooded areas, but should not be planted in small garden. Said to be poisonous to cows. Native of rich woodlands, Canada to Florida, westward to Nebraska.



Solomon's Seal

Solomon's Seal

Fascinating plant, grows 1 to 3 feet high. Small, yellow-greenish blossom appears in May and is followed by charming dark blue berries. Native of rich woodlands from Ontario to Florida.



False Solomon's Seal

Solomon's Seal, False; Wild or False Spikenard

One of the most beautiful and most satisfactory of the wild flowers. Handsome foliage and stunning plume of white flowers appearing May and June followed by handsome red berries. Native of rich woodlands, Canada to North Carolina, westward to Wisconsin.



Spiderwort

Spiderwort; Spider Lily

Unusual, beautiful, iris-like plant. Blooms, an exquisite purplish-blue, appear June, July, or August. Thrives best in rich soil of woodlands. Native from New York to Virginia.



Spring Beauty

Spring Beauty, Carolina or Wide-leaved

Very delicate, pinkish-white flower. Makes a beautiful spring ground cover for moist woodlands. Native from Canada to North Carolina.

Star Grass, Yellow

Charming, grass-like plant. Bright yellow blooms appearing May and June, often again in August and September. Native in dry, open woods and fields, Canada to Florida.



Yellow Star Grass

Nursery Grown Wild Flowers



Barren Strawberry



Wild Strawberry



Toothwort

Strawberry, Barren

A strawberry-like creeper, excellent ground cover. Blooms, attractive, soft yellow, appear in May and June. Native, Canada to New Jersey. Should not be planted where space is limited.

Strawberry Vine

Splendid ground cover beneath dense shade branches, 1 to 2 feet high. Dainty, white flower appears in May, gorgeous red fruit in fall. Native of woodlands, Canada to Kentucky.



Strawberry Vine

Strawberry, Wild

Desirable native Strawberry. Blooms, white, appear April and May. Small, red fruit is extremely luscious. Native in open, dry soil, Canada to Florida.

Sundrops, Common

Showy plant for open, dry, sandy places. Bright yellow flower on 1 to 3-foot stem. Blooms June to August. Native, New Hampshire to Georgia.



Sundrops

Toothwort

Attractive, dainty, white blossoms appear above fascinating, deeply cut leaves April and May. Native in rich woodlands, Canada to Florida.

Trillium, Nodding; Nodding Wake-Robin

White flower drooping beneath the large leaves appears May and June. Grows in rich, wet woods from Canada to Georgia.

Trillium, Painted; Painted Wake-Robin

An astonishingly beautiful white flower splashed with magenta rises above three dark green leaves. Blooms in May and is a native of the cold, damp woods from Canada to Georgia.

Trillium, Red; Wake-Robin or Birthroot

Rich, deep reddish-purple flower above three large leaves. Blooms in May or June in woodlands from Canada to North Carolina. Flowers have an unpleasant odor as they fade so are not desirable for house plants.



Nodding Trillium

Trillium Stylosum

Delicate, shell-pink bloom appears above dark green leaves usually in May.

Nursery Grown Wild Flowers



White Trillium

Trillium, White

Beautiful, white, lily-like flower rising above three large, dark green leaves. Blooms in April or May and is native of the deep, rich woods, Canada to North Carolina.



Trumpet Vine

Trumpet Creeper; Trumpet Vine

Rapid growing and most decorative vine. Scarlet, trumpet-like flowers appear in midsummer. Native of southeastern United States.



Turtlehead

Turtlehead; Snakehead

Stately, pinkish-white flowers sway on a 1 to 4-foot stem. Resemble turtle heads in shape and bloom during July, August, and September. Is a handsome addition to any wet woods or stream bank. Native from Canada to Florida.



Twayblade

Twayblade

A true orchid, fantastic appearance. Numerous flowers appear on a 4 to 10-inch stem May, June, or July. Native of the open woods, Maine to Georgia.



Bird's Foot Violet

Violet, Bird's Foot

Velvety, lilac-purple flowers with orange centers blooming May and June. Leaves deeply cut differing from other violets. Native, open woods and dry, sandy fields from Massachusetts to Florida.



Blue Violet

Violet, Blue

The old, familiar, favorite, round-leaved, blue violet. Excellent ground cover for shade or sun. Native in deep, rich soil of eastern United States.

Violet, Canada

Dainty, white flowers with bright yellow centers appearing May, June or July. Native of mountainous woodlands from Canada to South Carolina.



Canada Violet

Violet, Yellow

Stunning, shining yellow blooms above rich green leaves appear May and June. Native of the moist woods from Canada to Georgia.



Yellow Violet

Nursery Grown Wild Flowers



Virginia Creeper

Virginia Creeper

Rapid growing vine, gorgeous autumn foliage. Thrives in dense shade or open sun. Native of eastern United States.

Wintergreen, Creeping or Spicy; Checkerberry

Beautiful, low, evergreen creeper with white, drooping flowers appearing June to September. Delicious, bright red berries and edible foliage. Grows well near or under evergreens. Native of woodlands from Canada to Georgia.



Creeping Wintergreen
Checkerberry



Round-leaved Wintergreen

Wintergreen, Round-leaved American

Many waxy, white flowers drooping from a stem 6 to 20 inches high rising from rounded leaves at its base. Blooms June to August. Native of rich, dry woods from Canada to Maryland.

Wintergreen, Spotted

Charming evergreen, dark reddish-green leaves veined with white. Lovely clusters of white, bell-shaped flowers appear in July. Native of dry woods from Canada to Georgia.



Spotted Wintergreen

Wood Sorrel, Yellow

Rapid growing, light green foliage. Bright yellow flowers appear from May to October. Native of woodlands and fields, Canada to Florida. Should not be planted in limited area.



Tall Yellow Wood Sorrel

Wood Sorrel, Violet

Rose-purple flowers appear on stalks with light green leaves in May and June. Native of shady slopes, Massachusetts to Florida.

The wild flower plants especially selected for very informal planting along paths on the side of a hill in the woods, gave us much additional pleasure—Mr. Vick showed great interest and concern that they should all do well, and planted excellent stock.

Mrs. Stacy B. Lloyd,
Ardmore, Penna.

The skill and understanding with which Mr. Vick, after years of experience, grows and plants wild flowers so greatly inspires my appreciation and admiration that I can only describe his work as one of the "Scientific Arts."

Margaret L. B. Zantinger,
Chairman Council for the Preservation of
Natural Beauty in Pennsylvania.



My dear Mr. Vick:

Your care and feeding of our old trees has been more than satisfactory and the trees show their gratitude in growth and good color. As you know, they were nearly starved when we bought this old farm.

Very sincerely,
EDITH W. SCOTT,
(Mrs. Arthur Hoyt Scott)
Todmorden Farm,
Media, Pennsylvania.

The huge ash at Todmorden Farm.

VICK'S WILDGARDENS, GLEN MOORE, PENNSYLVANIA ✓ PHONE CYNWYD 833



The old William Penn Tulip on the estate of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Blackwell.

You have made a splendid job in treating and filling our beautiful old William Penn tulip poplar tree, and its life should be prolonged for many more years.

H. C. Blackwell,
"Greenwood," Ferry Road, Yardley, Pa.

Vick's tree pruners did an excellent job on our trees at Friends' Central School.

Barclay L. Jones
Headmaster of Friends' Central School, Overbrook, Pa.

Mr. Vick has had charge of most of our tree work, pruning, tree surgery and spraying for the past ten years and we have always been pleased with the result.

Margaret Coulter,
"Skara Glen," Greensburg, Pa.



Priceless Oak treated with Vick's "NuwoD"
Residence of Dr. A. R. Adams, Overhill Road, Cynwyd, Pa.

VICK'S WILDGARDENS
Conservators of Natural Beauty
Glen Moore, Pa.

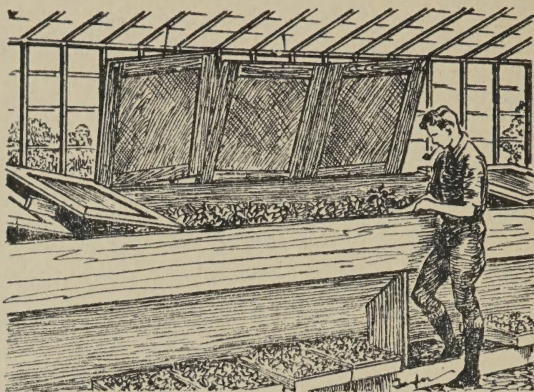
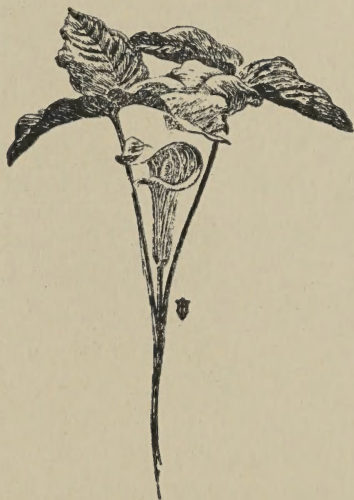


Priceless trees mentioned in Mrs. Storey's letter.

We had an unusual situation on our grounds which was most interesting to Mr. Vick. The silver poplars which line the driveway were losing their vitality. This was serious because the trees are old and give character to the driveway.

Mr. Vick suggested that we develop a wild flower planting at the base of these trees. He felt if we created a natural setting the trees would be benefited. The trees improved perceptibly and the setting is both unique and delightful.

FLORENCE H. STOREY,
(Mrs. Douglas D. Storey).
"Oakland," Carlisle, Penna.



We Propagate and Grow Our Own Wildflower Plants

IN OUR nursery we have many acres of woodland with an almost unbelievable variation of soil and moisture conditions, so that our tiny plants, when taken from the seed beds where they have been allowed to germinate, are placed in their natural habitat, where they thrive without the aid of glass protection or artificial shade. The wildflower plants, when they come to you, are matured to blossoming age and are guaranteed only when planted by us. Most of them require many years before they reach maturity and can safely be relied upon to give you joy for the years to come. Some wild flower seeds require two years to germinate. The common Jack-in-the-Pulpit is slow developing, but may thrive for twenty-five or thirty years. Most of our ferns are at least five years old before we will plant them in your garden. The trilliums must be five years old before they can be counted on for bloom. We make no charge for examining your wild flower possibilities and testing your soil within 100 miles of Glen Moore.



VICK'S WILDGARDENS

Conservators of National Beauty

GLEN MOORE, PENNA.

PHONE

CYNWYD 833

Our
s
vodia
oil and
s, when
een ab
habitat
rectory
on the
and are
f them
ty and
you in
flower
minate
ow do
five or
are of
plant
s must
an be
ke no
er pos
n 101

NS
uty
A.





A bit of Pennsylvania orchid garden in the
intimate grove on the estate of
Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Zantzinger

Rare Beauty in Wildgardens

with hardy, nursery-grown
native plants

VICK'S WILDGARDENS

Conservators
of
Natural Beauty

GLEN MOORE, PA.